

ARTICLE VIII. SPECIAL HAZARDS

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Sec. 9-125. Scope.

This Article shall apply to:

- (a) The design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of pre-engineered wet chemical and dry chemical fire extinguishing systems that discharge chemical extinguishing agent from fixed nozzles and piping, and dry chemical systems that discharge dry chemical from hand hose lines, by means of expellant gas; and
- (b) To laboratories and laboratory buildings in which laboratory chemicals, as defined in Section 9-127, are handled or stored; and
- (c) The production, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials; and
- (d) Commercial cooking operations and residential cooking equipment used for commercial cooking operations, but shall not apply to cooking equipment located in a single dwelling unit.

Sec. 9-126. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to provide a reasonable degree of protection for life and property from fire:

- (a) Through design, installation, and testing requirements for automatic chemical extinguishing systems based on sound engineering principles, test data, and field experience; and
- (b) By establishing minimum requirements that will provide a reasonable degree of fire prevention and control to safeguard life, property, and public welfare from the hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling, or use of substances, or materials in laboratories; and
- (c) By providing the minimum fire safety requirements related to the design, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of public and private cooking operations, and pre-engineered wet chemical or dry chemical fire extinguishing systems; and
- (d) By providing minimum fire and life safety standards for buildings and structures involved in construction, alteration, or demolition.

Sec. 9-127. Definitions.

The definitions contained in this section apply throughout this article and are in addition to any document referred to therein. The definitions are intended to be read in place of any definitions of the same words contained in the publication adopted in Section 9-136.

Hazardous materials means a chemical or substance that is classified as a physical hazard material or a health hazard material, whether the chemical or substance is in usable or waste condition.

Laboratory means a facility where the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of chemicals are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one (1) person. It is a workplace where chemicals are used or synthesized on a nonproduction basis.

Laboratory building means a structure consisting wholly or principally of one (1) or more laboratory units.

Laboratory chemical means a substance with one or more of the following hazard ratings as defined in NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*: Health - 2, 3, or 4; Flammability - 2, 3, or 4; Instability - 2, 3, or 4.

Secs. 9-128 – 9-130. Reserved.

DIVISION 2. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 9-131. Permits.

(a) Application for a permit for a non-water based fire extinguishing system shall only be made by an individual, firm, or corporation licensed by the State Fire Marshal's Office for the installation, service, or repair of non-water based fire extinguishing systems.

(b) A Hazardous Materials Use Permit, issued by Montgomery County, shall be required to dispense, handle, use, process, transfer, store, or manufacture one or more materials or substances that meet the requirements of a "hazardous substance" per Montgomery County Regulation 17-03.

Sec. 9-132. Licensing.

(a) A license shall be obtained from the State Fire Marshal's Office by every individual, firm, or corporation commercially installing, servicing, or repairing non-water based fire-extinguishing systems.

Secs. 9-133 – 9-135. Reserved.

DIVISION 3. TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Sec. 9-136. Adopted.

The NFPA 17, Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2009 Edition; NFPA 17A, Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2009 Edition; NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, 2012 Edition; NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, 2011 Edition; NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, 2011 Edition; NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2011 Edition; and NFPA 241, Standard for Safeguard Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 2009 Edition, as issued by the National Fire Protection Association, are hereby adopted by reference, except as amend by Section 9-137, Section 9-138, Section 9-139, Section 9-140, Section 9-141, Section 9-142, and Section 9-143 of this Chapter. One (1) copy of such publication, as adopted, shall be maintained by the Inspection Services Division in the City of Rockville City Hall and made available for inspection by the public during regular office hours. Any amendment or change in such code promulgated by the NFPA shall not become part of this article until the modifications have been duly adopted by ordinance.

Sec. 9-137. Same-Amendments – NFPA 17. (No Amendments)

Sec. 9-138. Same-Amendments – NFPA 17A. (No Amendments)

Sec. 9-139. Same-Amendments – NFPA 30. (No Amendments)

Sec. 9-140. Same-Amendments – NFPA 45. (No Amendments)

Sec. 9-141. Same-Amendments – NFPA 58. (No Amendments)

Sec. 9-142. Same-Amendments – NFPA 96.

Subsection 1.1.1 of the NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2011 Edition, is amended by adding the following exception:

1.1.5 In day care and business occupancies doing food warming only, in existing structures originally built for single family residential use, protection shall consist of one (1) of the following:

1.1.5.1 A listed and approved recirculating residential ventilation hood with range top extinguishing system installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, or

1.1.5.2 In a building equipped with approved automatic sprinkler protection installed throughout, the sprinkler system may provide cooking surface fire protection.

Subsection 7.8.1 of the NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2008 Edition is amended by adding the following Paragraph and Subparagraphs to read as follows:

7.8.1.2 In all buildings greater than one (1) story in height, the originating address of the kitchen exhaust being served shall be identified at all exhaust terminations.

7.8.1.2.1 If the address is subdivided into more than one (1) tenant space, then both the address and the unit shall be identified.

7.8.1.2.2 The method of identification shall:

- (1) be permanently affixed at the exhaust termination; and
- (2) have characters with a stroke not less than 2 in. (50 mm) in height; and
- (3) have characters that are on a contrasting background.

Paragraph 10.2.2.1 of the NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2008 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

10.2.2.1 The language and wording for the placard shall be provided in English and, at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction, in a second language representative of the work force of the restaurant.

Sec. 9-143. Same-Amendments – NFPA 241. (No Amendments)

Secs. 9-144 – 9-146. Reserved.

